The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth and Smithfield Streets, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ Terms of the Daily: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscription by mail, one month, $1 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the General News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ Terms of the Weekly: For Year (in advance), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO.

A Better Feeling Prevailing.

Money Still Pouring Into the Banks.

PEACE AND GOOD ORDER PREVAIL.

Thrilling Incidents of the Fire.

Condition of Insurance Companies.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH OF THE "TIMES."]

CHICAGO, October 18.—The Times finds its reappearance this morning, on a neatly printed sheet, with an eight column account of the fire, two columns of editorial, and the rest advertisements. The editor deprecates the attempts of interested parties to take business below Twelfth street in the south division, and says there can be no question of the return of business to the burnt district. Meantime the convenience of the majority of the inhabitants should be consulted.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID.

The Lower House of the General Assembly, in Springfield, to-day, passed a bill to refund the city of Chicago the amount paid by her for the purchase of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about three millions, and providing that the sum be expended in rebuilding bridges and public edifices.

A SURVIVOR OF THE SIOUX WAR.

Ten days have passed since the great conflagration, and every day brings occasion for encouragement. The city is reviving; relief for the poor comes steadily; rebuilding is going on in every direction, and there is a much more healthy state of affairs than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The reports from all the banks are satisfactory the same as yesterday. Very little money has been called for, while the deposits have been quite large. There is no difficulty in the negotiation of bills on New York, sight or time, at our rates. In financial circles all looks well.

INSURANCE COMPANIES PAYING.

The Insurance Companies are doing well, and those that are solvent pay without requiring the policy holders to go through the usual formalities of adjustments, &c. The Continental Insurance Company of St. Louis commenced paying to-day. John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, receiving five thousand dollars from the company. They will continue to pay on demand as fast as all are paid. The Executive Board of the Republic Insurance Company of this city, had a meeting to-day, and resolved to wind up their business at once, and resume payments. Their losses foot up three millions six hundred thousand dollars; their cash assets amount to nine hundred thousand dollars. They will pay twenty-five cents on the dollar on demand.

Twenty-one insurance companies received to-day as a contribution to the relief fund from Memphis, Tenn.

THE TOTAL LOSS $150,000,000.

The Times of this morning, upon what they from a careful estimate, makes the total loss by the fire $150,000,000.

ONCOMING RECEIVING.

J. W. Dean & Co. and many others of our wholesale grocery houses announce their immediate resumption of business, and that their facilities will at the past and instantly, and those of the large class when the grocers of Chicago will do. The business of the Board of Trade has been fairly resumed. The purchases and sales of grain are going on as if nothing had happened. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy, equal to any previous day.

ONE OF THE THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

The following is one of the thrilling incidents of the fire, which occurred in the Washington street tunnel: During the horrors of the fire, and while thousands upon thousands were rushing through the tunnel, which is over one thousand feet in length, the gas suddenly gave out and all were left in total darkness. A terrible panic came and confusion and the trampling to death of the weak and helpless seemed inevitable, but strange as it may seem, everybody in the darkness seemed to realize the situation and the necessity for coolness and courage. Not a man lost his presence of mind, but all, with one accord, were to the right, each one moving upon others to be cool and steady, and to march steadily on till the light was reached. Squads then, but without any confusion the two columns moved on through the thick darkness with almost military precision, the silence only broken by the cheerful shouts of "Right! Right!" There was no collision, and no one was hurried; but all reached the ends of the tunnel in safety, and the dread fear time in almost ten minutes breathed freely.

A POLITICAL FORCE FELT.

Some ambitious and hard-working individual this morning worked his way to the top of the Court House, although such a thing seemed almost impossible, and planted the American flag on the highest point, where it now flutters on the breeze.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

The schooner R. Levent, owned in Chicago, was wrecked on Saturday last off Manitou, and the crew, seven in number, all perished except one, who, after suffering for many hours, was finally rescued by the steamer D. F. Rhodes.

A SURVEY OF THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

Was made by architects to-day, who report that the walls and most of the floors are good, but the whole can be put in order for $50,000. The original cost was $210,000.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HARTFORD, October 18.—The nine fire insurance companies of Hartford, since their organization, have paid losses amounting to over fifty-nine millions of dollars. The Chicago fire insurance amounts to at least seven or eight millions.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The National Insurance Convention to-day was largely attended. President Miller stated that the subject of the Chicago fire would be brought before the Convention. He believed the losses by New York companies, he believed they would all be able to pay at least ninety per cents., but time should be allowed to collect resources. He believed the fire in Chicago was the result of badly constructed buildings, as in Paris or London the fire would have burned itself out.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The Enterprise Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, has suspended, as reported.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 18.—The rumor that the First National Insurance Company, of this city, has suspended is incorrect.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—There is much anxiety concerning the local insurance companies. It is feared that only the Union will be able to meet its demands in full and continue business on a basis unimpaired.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has suspended business in consequence of Chicago losses. The liabilities aggregate $500,000, the assets $375,000. The directors profess confidence in their ability to resume in a few weeks. Chauncey Bedell has been appointed Receiver of the Manhattan Company. President Palmer is said to have removed and holds possession of the securities of the concern.

ALBANY, October 18.—The Commerce Insurance Company of this city pays all its Chicago losses, one hundred thousand dollars and have resolved to continue business.

ERIE, Pa., October 18.—The Alpine Insurance Company of this city will pay all its Chicago losses, about $250,000.

RELIEF ITEMS.

The committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce announce that their contributions received by them will be divided between the Chicago, Wisconsin and Memphis sufferers.

THE STATE VOTES THREE MILLIONS.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The Lower House of the Illinois Legislature yesterday passed a bill for the relief of Chicago, which provides for the issue of ten-year six per cent. bonds for the amount of principal and interest of moneys due on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Nearly three millions of the bonds are to be delivered before November 15. Not less than one-fifth nor more than one-half the proceeds of the bonds are to be used in rebuilding the public works in Chicago, the remainder to the support of the police and fire departments.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—The contributions to Chicago reach one hundred and fifty thousand.

PARIS, Pa., October 18.—This city has raised twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of Chicago and Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and the county Commissioners are expected to put five thousand additional. The United States steamer Michigan will leave this port to-morrow for Detroit, Michigan will leave this port to-morrow for Detroit, Michigan will leave this port to-morrow for Detroit,

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE decision rendered by the Chancellor of New Jersey yesterday in the great railroad lease case, virtually sustains the lease made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the New Jersey Railroads, and vacates the injunction previously granted.

THE ravings of a blatherskite named Cowan, who fancies he is predestined to start a Republic in England, remind the New York *Tribune* of the owls that hooted in Rome before the fatal Ides of March and the lions that roared in that city's Capitol. While the *Tribune* was in a cooling mood it should have remembered a domestic fowl which saved Rome once. The cackling of Cowan, and other geese who believe in or are afraid of him, is just the very kind of warning that will save society in England instead of overturning it.

IS IT not time whipping in our common schools was abolished? Our attention has been recently drawn to one school, where, if reports are to be relied on, it is altogether too frequent—so frequent, indeed, that families dare not send their children. Superintendent LUCKEY, we are aware, has sound views on the subject, but the power to abolish the barbarous practice rests not with him. It might be well, however, to make diligent inquiry among heads of families for facts, with the view to having the practice restrained and teachers who are barbarous dismissed.

THE resignation of TOM MURPHY is said to be in the hands of General GRANT, to be used whenever he thinks proper, a significant illustration of the power of public opinion in "a Government by the people, of the people and for the people." It is believed to be the purpose of the President to place a man in the Custom House with directions to perform the duties impartially under the immediate directions of Secretary BOUTWELL, and that he will positively decline to interfere with the administration of the duties under any circumstances, unless positive evidence of violation of law is shown. Who the new Collector will be is a matter of conjecture.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* is alarmed, as Republicans may well be, about the small Republican vote and meager majority in Allegheny county, and inquires anxiously what are the causes. To us they are plain enough, and when we have more leisure we will undertake to enumerate some of them; and we shall hope to find our contemporary agreeing with us concerning them, and also as to the course necessary to be pursued if in future our heavy majority here is to be maintained. We are glad the inquiry has been started, for the subject is of too much importance to be suffered to go unheeded. For the present we will say that, in our opinion, the causes are to be found in the Republican organization, and we infer that the *Gazette* takes the same view.

THE *Post* has for a single day omitted the City Hall from its subjects for comment. This is a noticeable fact, and gives rise to the suspicion that our contemporary's wind is getting short. Its past efforts must have made large drafts on its wind capacity, and one is not without apprehension for the result. But, if it pleases, we would like to draw its attention to the Park Job, in which it is itself interested to the extent of several thousand dollars as a private venture. If the $150,000 alleged excess in the cost of the City Hall, without one cent being expended fraudulently, is so monstrous a thing, how ought we to characterize the park project, originating in a private speculation, which will cost the city one, two or three millions, according to the audacity of the speculators and the patience of the taxpayers? Oh, virtuous *Mr. Post!*

THE good effects of the reform movement in New York are beginning to make themselves felt throughout the country. The General Government itself has caught the enthusiasm, and it is said that there has not been a time within the last ten years, when its energies were so vigorously directed to the enforcement of the laws and the rooting out of corruption in every quarter, as at present. The October terms of the United States Courts opened with instructions from the law officers of the Government to spare no one, whether friend or foe, who comes under the operations of justice, whether Southern Ku-Klux, Mormon polygamists, or rascals in the public service. If the campaign is conducted on this line faithfully and unflinchingly, a number of valuable results will speedily become apparent. We take pleasure in noting this healthy movement, and trust it contemplates not only the conviction and punishment of proved lawbreakers, but also the removal from office of known corruptionists and intriguers.

AMONG the subjects which we hope to see brought to the attention of Congress at its ensuing session is the system of postal telegraphy. From certain remarks dropped by Postmaster General CRESWELL, in his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Boston Post Office, on Monday, we infer that he will recommend the adoption of the system, in his forthcoming annual report. Referring to the wonderful progress that has already been made in the development of postal science, to the several successive reductions which have taken place in the rates of home and foreign postage, to the introduction of the money-order system, and other improvements effected in response to the demands of business, and the scientific, literary and social necessities of the age, he very properly dwelt upon the importance of keeping the department fully abreast of whatever contributions science makes to civilization, and of their employment and utilization in the interest and for the advancement of the people. Mr. CRESWELL defines the duties of the department over which he presides to be "to labor unceasingly to provide and maintain for the people of the United States the most perfect system of communication known among men;" a statement which fully concedes the duty of the Government to appropriate and dedicate to public use the forces and agencies of electricity. The value of the system of postal telegraphy has been definitely settled, and it is now simply a question of finance. We have several times referred to the remarkable success which has attended its introduction in England; to its popularity among the people, and its importance as a source of revenue to the department; nor is there any reason to suppose that the adoption of the system in our own country would prove less beneficial in its operations. In the United States the relations of the people with the Postoffice are more intimate than with any other branch of the Governments, and they have a corresponding right to participate in the formation and direction of its policy. We hold that the Government is bound to multiply and cheapen to the utmost whatever facilities tend to educate the intelligence and broaden the opportunities of the people. Let it move in this matter.

THERE seems to be a prospect that the new political association recently organized in Tennessee for the promotion of great economic interests, and the obliteration of local jealousies and enmities, may really be of service among the people of that State. An immense meeting, composed of citizens irrespective of party, was held in Nashville a day or two ago, wherein one speaker—an ex-Confederate soldier who served with Forrest throughout the war—declared that the South had one peremptory duty to perform—that of showing the people of the North, "by eloquent action rather than by fair promises," the sincerity of their attachment to the Government, and the restoration of fraternal relations; while another—an ex-Confederate Congressman, and hitherto a Democrat of the most active character—took an equally firm stand against the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President next year, on the ground that a Republican administration would be fully as advantageous to the interests of the South and of the country generally. These are indications of the most favorable order, since they go to show the great change of opinion and sentiment which is taking place among the Southern people. This is much better than that reluctant admission which results from outside agency. The great obstacle in the way of the restoration of the South has been the opposition or the apathy of its leading men; nor can we hope that complete order will ever be fully restored in those States, until those who mould and direct public sentiment lend themselves cordially to the establishment of the supremacy of justice and law. The example of these ex-Confederates in Tennessee will, we trust, be imitated throughout the entire South.

OLD AND NEW CATHOLICS IN GERMANY.

General statements convey a very feeble impression of the earnestness and depth of feeling which mark the controversy for some time going on in portions of Germany, especially in Bavaria, between the old and the new Catholics. A more distinct and satisfactory notion of the character of the movement is afforded by some of the details given by the newspapers which are published near the scene. These details prove that the fanaticism of the adherents of the new dogma is thoroughly aroused, and that they are prepared, if necessary, to reinforce the ordinary weapons of spiritual warfare, with arms of flesh. A remarkable scene of the kind to which we allude, was one of which the Bishop of Passau was lately the hero, and the occasion was the presentation of the members of the Metropolitan Chapter of Passau, to Mr. LUTZWEST, the President of Lower Bavaria. The President, it seems, is one of the warm supporters of Dr. DOLLINGER, and was one of the signers of the address, some time ago offered to him, of which all have heard. The ceremony of presentation having taken place, and Mr. LUTZWEST being about to retire, Bishop HEINZ at once began, in the most violent tone, to talk about the rights of the church, and to recount the various injuries of which it has recently been the object. By this speech not only etiquette but common propriety was set at naught; the President therefore refused to listen to the Bishop and warned him not to say more in so offensive a manner. The admonition was disregarded, when Mr. LUTZWEST withdrew. But the Bishop followed him into the street, and pursued him there with his vehement denunciations. At length sternly ordered to hold his peace, the Bishop pointed to the fortress which overlooks the town, and declared that he was "ripe for imprisonment, and that under present circumstances and for the honor of God and the church, he would rather live in a fortress than in his episcopal palace." Some think the Bishop insane; but his acts are probably to be referred to the religious excitement of the time.

Another incident illustrates the Papal enthusiasm of a portion of the people. Brannenberg was the scene, and Dr. WOLLEMANN, the excommunicated Professor, was the occasion of the exhibition. On the 10th of September Dr. WOLLEMANN went to his parish church, accompanied by two of his colleagues. He had been warned the day before, that if he should go to the church, he would either not be allowed to enter, or would be thrown out. In fact, two men armed with clubs, had taken position at the door, seemingly for the purpose mentioned. However, WOLLEMANN was permitted to go in and occupy his place on one of the seats appropriated to the municipal councilors of the city. Presently the the sacristan, SPORER, went to him, and in the name of the CANON, requested him to leave the church. "Tell the Canon that I will not do so," was the reply. Mr. DUTREUX, the officiating clergyman, then went on with the celebration of mass, through the communion of the priest, when he abruptly stopped and withdrew from the altar. The lights were then extinguished, and the worshippers were left on their knees, to wait for the retirement of Dr. WOLLEMANN, before they could receive the sacrament. Among the crowd which filled the church were the students of the upper classes of the city gymnasium, surrounding the excommunicated professor to protect him from injury or open insult, if anything of the kind should be attempted. WOLLEMANN, seeing how matters stood, and anxious to avoid violence, and possibly bloodshed, withdrew from the place. He is said to have made up his mind not to attend mass again in the parish church of Brannenberg.

THE Grand Duke ALEXIS is not only a great Russian dignitary, but he is known, also, to be a very nice young man. No practical reason exists, therefore, why the owners of the houses which have been hired for the accommodation of him and his suite, in New York and in Washington, should consult annals and memoirs with the view of getting exact details concerning the frightful condition in which the Great PETER used to leave the fine houses which he occupied during his latter visit to the west of Europe. Besides the general feeling of interest with which republican Americans look forward to the visit of an actual living royalty, besides the flattering anticipations of pleasure with which some fair republicans think of the possibility of talking to or dancing with the Grand Duke, some momentary footings of anxiety may have been awakened here and there by the report of that Polish meeting in New York, a few days ago. It is not strange that respectable Poles are concerned by the mere suspicion on any sufficient grounds that one of their nationality meditates harm to the son of the Czar. Save Anglo-Saxons, even when harnessed by oppression and wrong, do not think of assassination as a remedy. They shrink from the crime as one of cowardice and treachery. Regarding the Czar as the great friend and ally of the nation, the entire American people will be the Grand Duke's body guard while he remains in the country, and nothing would so deeply compromise Polish nationality, or so effectually destroy any existing sympathy for its refugees among us, as an outbreak of the kind which the New York Police seem to dread. The fear, if at all grounded, rests probably upon a knowledge of that peculiar fanaticism or insanity, by which in France a few members of the Polish colony there, have lately been enabled to make all the rest almost odious to the better portion of the French people.

In forecasting the Grand Duke's visit another subject of some slight anxiety in certain circles of the capital is said to be the peculiar relations between Mr. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, and the President and his Secretary of State. So much nonsensical gossip on the subject has been published that one hardly knows what to believe. According to one story, the President peremptorily demanded the recall of CATACAZY, to which M. WESTMANN, the Vice Chancellor of the Russian Empire, responded by objecting to the time as inopportune just before the Grand Duke's visit, as a new Minister would be unable to arrive in season for his reception. The American cabinet, was, therefore, requested to *tolerate* CATACAZY. On the other hand, the Russian Minister is reported as saying that all the differences between himself and the Cabinet are of a political nature, which is likely to be true enough.

Postoffice Progress.

Nothing more clearly illustrates the growing power and intelligence of the masses of any country than the development of its postal system. The best public posts were established in the thirteenth century by that federation of republics known as the Hanse towns, the first nursery of an enlightened public sentiment in Northern Europe. The English postoffice was first organized as a public institution under James I.; but it was not until Rowland Hill, in 1839, made it the subject of legislative action and reconstruction that it may be said to have become a public blessing. From that day, however, the march of the postoffice in every civilized country has been steadily onward. Even under monarchical governments the people have insisted upon their rights to its services, and have succeeded in dictating its policy. So great has been its success in England that Lord MACAULAY has declared with pardonable exultation, "Our English postoffice is a splendid triumph of civilization."

The number of letters transported and delivered in the United States during the year ending on the 30th of last June exceeds 640,000,000; and it is estimated that the newspaper and miscellaneous matter dispersed of were ten times greater in both weight and bulk than the letter mails. The number of persons employed in the postal service during the same period was 45,864, scattered over every part of the national domain from Maine to Key West, and from San Diego to the St. Johns. This number is 13,513 more than the whole army of the United States, officers and enlisted men.

Of 28,940 postoffices in operation, 2,976 were money order offices; 1,172 were filled by appointment by the President, and 26,823 by appointment of the Postmaster General. There were in operation 290,388 miles of mail re-done, of all kinds, apportioned as follows: 180,121 miles of routes other than steamboat and railway routes, costing $9,027,473; 20,324 miles of steamboat routes, costing $734,943, and 49,862 miles of railway routes, costing $5,734,979. The total annual transportation on routes other than steamboat and railway amounted to 47,320,966 miles; on steamboat routes to 4,004,774 miles; on railroad routes to 58,-857,666 miles, making an aggregate annual transportation by all routes of 107,873,736 miles, costing $14,-911,396. The ordinary revenues were $20,057,-940 42, and all expenditures $20,390,194 09, showing an excess of expenditures of $4,332,253 67. The amount of money orders issued was $45,164,178 92. In these years the increase of postoffices has amounted to 15 per cent., the increase of the aggregate annual transportation to 26 per cent., the increase of the money order business to 900 per cent., and the increase of expenditure to less than 2 to 26 per cent.

Within the same period letter postage between all points in the United States and all points in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been reduced from twenty-four to six cents; and equal reductions have been effected within the same period in postage rates between the United States and Germany, the single rate for letters exchanged via England having been reduced from thirty to seven cents, and letters sent by direct steamers from fifteen to six cents—thus making practicable a proportionate reduction by all countries to which Great Britain and Germany respectively serve as intermediaries; while postal treaties have recently been concluded between the United States and Great Britain and Germany, by which money orders may be transmitted between the people of the United States and those countries with celerity and absolute security. This is a good showing, and will be doubtless satisfactory to the people.

Our Signal System.

No inconsiderable advantages have already been derived by the public from the daily weather reports and bulletins issued from the Signal Office at Washington. It is proposed now to add to their commercial and humanitarian value by the introduction of a system of "cautionary signals" at the various observation offices throughout the country, by which instantaneous information of the approach and force of storms and gales of wind from every quarter may be obtained. The signal will be a square red flag with a square center of white by day, and a red lantern by night; its signification being:

1. That from the information had at the central office in Washington, a storm of wind or rain, or both, of more than ordinary severity may be expected for the port or place at which the cautionary signal is displayed, or in that vicinity.

2. That the danger appears to be so great as to demand precaution on the part of navigators and others interested—such as an examination of vessels or other structures to be endangered by a storm, the inspection of crews, riggings, etc., and general preparation for rough weather.

3. It calls for frequent examination of local barometers, and other instruments, by ships' captains, or others interested, and the display of local signals of their own, as clouds, etc., etc. By this means those who are expert may often be confirmed as to the need of the precaution to which the cautionary signal calls attention, or may determine that the danger is over-estimated or past.

When the signal is displayed, it indicates that the officer has no knowledge of any approaching danger. It is almost impossible to overestimate the value of such a medium of information; since mariners, merchants and farmers can constantly make preparations to render dangers incessus, if they can have reliable means of knowing when they threaten. The next thing to controlling the elements is to nothing else to place ourselves beyond reach of harm from them. This power, to a considerable extent, the system to be introduced will place in our hands. Forewarned is forearmed. This singular knowledge is derived from noting the workings of the innumerable current large districts of country, when it happens to be either high barometer or low barometer, these showing the areas of all prevailing storm regions, and a deficiency in others. If the region of low barometer is very small, the storm will be slight, a correspondingly contracted, and the air rushing in to fill the comparatively vacuous produces the tempest. All these indications are carefully taken in connection with local temperature, produced by hilly mountains, or by large bodies of surfaces, upon the moisture of the air, go to create a study of considerable difficulty, but nevertheless as impossible to know natural laws as anything in the science of navigation or astronomy.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of Underwriters assembles in New York city to-day, and there is said to be every indication that their proceedings will tend largely to the restoration of public confidence and to the saving of millions of dollars. The insurance companies have done their best or their worst to excite. It would be foolish and harmful to ignore the fact that the financial interests of the country are at a dangerous crisis, but there is no necessity for alarm. The great need of the hour is coolness, caution and careful management. A financial crisis at this juncture would be disastrous beyond measure, impairing the public credit and causing derangement of private as well as national money matters. It is a degree that would take years to overcome. To us it appears that the one great thing to be avoided is the forced conversion of notes and bonds into ready money, a process which would be sure to pave the way to further derangements. It is true that capitalists must become borrowers, and that brokers have vast deficits to make up; but this should be done gradually, and with the most watchful prudence. By working cautiously and harmoniously, and feeling carefully every step which they take, there is no reason why the crisis may not be passed in safety. The action of the Insurance Convention will be largely governed by the opinion which it will tend to increase the present hopefulness, and give a brighter color to the whole situation.

We received rare press with the sensational report of the New York World that Bradlaugh, the English Republican leader, had declared the Queen insane, and raised for a psychological inquiry. The statement which accompanies it that the workingmen had demanded separation of Church and State, Blatant demagogism as this is, is not a Republic. Contempt of neutrality systems and hemispheres, we doubt whether he has ventured on the step attributed to him by the *World*. That England is quietly drifting into Republicanism there can be no question of any kind, but that Bradlaugh, notwithstanding his own self-conceit and the bolstering of the *World*, excels of has excited any measurable influence in directing the current, we take leave to question. Large bodies of workingmen and speakers who roam about the country making sensible harangues and getting up demonstrations, are not likely to lead the people in the extreme toward which they are tending. Republicanism will be felt that the heir apparent to the throne would discharge its duties wisely and discreetly, we are inclined to believe that the workingpeople would find out a personage more conducive to the comfort of society, rather than in the inauguration of a Republic, for some time to come. The questions which now press most heavily on England are, the revision of the land question and the separation of Church and State. Sooner or later the Republic will doubtless arrive. But it is a good thing to make haste slowly, and to be sure of your ground as you go.

THE *Boston Post* says that "a rapid survey of the situation disclosed the most gratifying fact that our Boston insurance companies, though to some individuals losses were, are, as a body, as sound, save to merit its name, and with capital in as good a condition as before." The *Post* expresses the opinion that this satisfactory state of things is due mainly to the conservative policy of the Boston companies. It adds that present experience shows that security is not compatible with low rates predicted by the "cut-under" companies that are now going to the wall in consequence of their carrying more risks than they can safely manage, and charging more or less than enough. The fire has demonstrated the inadequacy of even the best measures to confront it successfully, under exceptional conditions whose existence is beyond human control.

A STRANGELY influence of the brutal passion of hatred of the colored race, which used to be exhibited in the South, is shown in Virginia, on election day, was given at the funeral: We read that "the Committee of Arrangements had originally gotten their carriages from Cave, Tweddle and Co., but discovered that when the dead man had ordered men formed a portion of the committee, they refused to drive them, and carriages had to be gotten elsewhere." That, says the *Post*, this miserable prejudice of color only caused the death of Mayor CAHILL, but displayed itself in unutterable meanness over his corpse.

THE Hartford *Courant* made out of which Benedict Arnold used to sing was recently discovered among a pile of ancient rubbish in a garret at Norwich, Connecticut. Some of the scores are in Arnold's own handwriting. And yet the fact that he had a genius for music, perhaps, was the least addicted in his early life. Perhaps, however, it was his crochets, and that in spite of his quavers he was naturally pitched to such a key. The whole tenor of a man's life is apparently sometimes base to his music, as well as beyond measure. But he long ago run his gamut. His register is with us. Let him rest.

THE Chicago *Journal* refers to the exaggerated reports sent from that city of the frightful occurrences since the fire, particularly the shooting and hanging of incendiaries. Referring to these latter the *Journal* says:

"General Sheridan and the city authorities deny all these exciting reports and rumors, and it is hoped that our contemporaries in other cities will regard that our contemporaries in other cities will regard that our contemporaries in other cities will regard

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at PAR and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1871.

Some of the banks report that the heavy demand upon them from customers of late have compelled them to refuse much good paper for lack of means, and some days were not able to reach the requirements of their customers, even when good paper was offered for discount, and were only able to meet the wants of their regular depositors more liberally. There is little change in the condition of the oil-trade market. Whatever of real good named paper that is offered is readily taken at 7@8 per cent., but the great storm maintain their advanced prices hand-some'y, and the small lots which are offered meet with ready sales. Exchange—National Bank shares sold at 75, Citizens' National at 98, and at 76 the stock of the Farmers and Mercantile National of Birmingham brought 115. The stock of the Pittsburgh Gas Company was a little off, and sold at 20¾, ex-dividend.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupon,	113
United States 6s of 1881,	118½
United States 5s of 1874,	114½
United States 5s of 1875,	114½
United States 5s of 1881,	114½
United States 10-40s,	113½
United States 6s (new), January and July, 1868,	114½
United States 5s, January and July, 1867,	114½
United States 5s, January and July, 1868,	114½
Union Pacific Railroad,	88
Central Pacific Railroad,	87
Currency 6s,	120½

—Weaver, Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bids.	Asked.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1867,	114½	114	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868,	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864,	113½	113	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865,	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new),	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867,	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868,	113½	113½	113½
10-40s,	112½	112½	112½
Coupons,	113½	113½	113½

—The New York Herald of yesterday says: The gold market yesterday broke down under heavy sales during most of the day by the foreign bankers, who were at the same time buying government bonds for export to the European market, which, it is said, will soon not be at a premium of more, and accordingly in-convert a serious improvement of ¼ per cent., as compared with prices toward the close of last week. A second reason for the panic-like decline was the considerable panic to explain the indifference of the public to rise the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury to put the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury to put the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury to put

THE VERY LATEST.

THE FREE MASONS.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in Session at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 18, 1871.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Ohio continued its session to-day. The Trustees of the Widows and Orphans' Home of Wauseka, a proposed benevolent institution, reported that a cemetery farm and buildings had been offered the Home, and a liberal contribution of money. The report of the officers was referred to a select committee, viz: Charles G. Blandell, J. M. Goodspeed, Cornelius Moore and E. L. Carpenter.

Charters were ordered to the Anthony Lodge, at Springfield, Clark county; Siloam Lodge, Chesapeake, Lawrence county; Brooklyn Lodge, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga county; Shade River Lodge, charter, Meigs county; Symmes Lodge, New Lyme, Ashtabula county; and one in place of those defunct to Aiken Lodge No. 358, Columbiana county. Ivy Lodge No. 488, Vermilion, Erie county; Richland Lodge No. 301, Plymouth, Richland county. Dispensations were ordered for new Lodges as follows: Spear Lodge, T. D., Morrow, Shelby county; Nonie Lodge, U. D., Carrwell, Nonie county; Island Lodge, U. D., Lodi, Stark county; Racine Lodge, U. D., Racine, Meigs county.

Many matters of grievances from subordinate Lodges were disposed of on report of committee, Grand Representative Rev. Isaac Robertson, of Hamilton, was received and honored as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York; Asa Bro. George Rex, of Worcester, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Kansas, Iowa and Oregon.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge will close some time to-morrow. They meet next to-day for 1872 on the third Tuesday of October, in the city of Cincinnati.

An important provision was made, authorizing subordinates to allow members to be excused from further payment of annual dues on payment of fifty dollars to the property account of the lodge, and to advise the Grand Secretary of adopting such a provision, and that sum is to be remitted to him by him. The greetings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, now in session, was ordered to be sent by telegraph.

A portrait election of grand officers was had, and the choice for the ensuing year is as follows: Joseph C. Tolonio, as Grand Master; Asa H. Bartin, of Spencerville, Deputy G. M.; G. Sherman Pyle, Mt. Vernon, G. S. W.

The Hon. John Sherman and his accomplished lady gave a reception this evening to the Masonic visitors. Some five to seven hundred persons accepted their hospitality.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1871.

SECESSION TO PROSECUTE TAMMANY.

Charles O'Connor accepts the appointment as assistant counsel to the State Attorney General in the prosecution of the persons concerned in the city and county matters.

IMPORTING PESTILENCE IN RAGS.

Health officer A. Anderson reports that rags are brought to this port in large quantities from infected ports, and recommends the Board of Health not to relax the strict letter of the law, which requires fifty-three days quarantine.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Selected Yonkers for its next annual meeting. The clergymen this afternoon assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of a new church edifice on Eighteenth avenue and Fifty-third street, which will be erected from a fund raised by the United Presbyterian Church. It is 80 feet front by 100 deep, and will cost $80,000.

THE RACE FOR THE AMERICAN CUP.

In the second of the races for the American cup to-day, the following positions were taken: Columbia 2h. 1m. 30s., s; Livonia 2 h. 6 m. 40s. s. Columbia passed the stakeboat first, allowing Livonia 5m. 10s. Columbia 2 h. 7 m. 45s. s; Livonia 2 h. 10 m. 15 s.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In the trial of Botts, at Newark, N. J., for killing Pet Hazlehurst, the defense have set up the theory that the prisoner's state of mind at the time of the murder rendered him irresponsible, and that the pistol was fired accidentally.

The barque Twilight, laden with lumber, drifted ashore near Kincardine, Ont., Tuesday night. All hands supposed to have perished.

A San Francisco telegram of yesterday says: Vast storms from Colorado and Mojave deserts are gathering. In Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties fifty thousand sheep were scattered and lost on the mountains and over 2000 head of cattle.

A Chinese washerman was murdered at Elreka, Nevada, yesterday, for refusing to give a white man his washing without being paid.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Edward S. Jones, of Paducah; Deputy Grand Master, E. W. Turner, of Richmond; Grand Senior Warden, W. E. Woodruff, of Louisville; Grand Junior Warden, J. F. Parker, of Lancaster; Grand Treasurer, A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort; Grand Secretary, Jas. McCorkle, of Louisville; Grand Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Henderson, of Lexington; Grand Tyler, R. C. Mathews, of Louisville.

The fine passenger steamer R. G. Coburn, of Edward's Lake Superior line, foundered in Saginaw Bay last Sunday. Seven of the crew and fifteen of the passengers are known to have been saved. Two boats, with the officers and balance of the crew remaining. The Coburn was on a voyage from Duluth to Buffalo, with 12,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 barrels of flour, and was valued at $80,000; insured for $50,000.

An immense crowd assembled at Bangor, Maine, yesterday, to see the President and witness the demonstrations upon the completion of the European and North American Railroad. The procession was composed of the entire military force of the State, the fire department of the city and companies from abroad. The President and party, with Governor-general Lisgar of Dominion and Lieutenant Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, and suites, were taken to Norombega Hall and partook of a collation, after which speeches were made by the distinguished visitors.

The schooner E. A. Horton arrived at Gloucester, Mass., last evening, and a grand reception was given her crew by the citizens of the town.

Rev. Charles J. Hinsdale, for twenty-five years pastor of Blanford, Mass., Congregational Church, was thrown from a carriage in that town yesterday and instantly killed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Louisville Canal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 18.—The Commissioners of the Louisville Canal Company are well pleased with the work on the canal. They say fifteen more days of work will be necessary in advance it enough to let through lesse eighty feet wide.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Lower two feet nine inches and falling; clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—Clear and pleasant. River declining. No arrivals or departures.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 18.—Clear and pleasant; light frost. River rose six feet and still rising rapidly.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Two feet at head of canal and six inches in the chute. Clear and cool.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 18.—Weather unchanged. River fallen one inch. Port List: Up—Dick Johnson, 10 last night; Fayette, 9 a. m.; Empress, 6 p. m., all with good trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 18.—Port list: Cessuma, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 a. m.; Jay Hartman, Memphis to New Orleans at 12 a. m.; Bee, St. Louis and return, 12 a. m.; Tom Jasper, St. Louis to New Orleans, 12 m.; Evansville, Evansville packet, 5 p. m.; R. W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 p. m.; P. W. Sunday, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 p. m. Weather stationary. Clear; mercury 56.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Arrived—Legal Tender, Memphis; Southwestern, St. Louis; Indiana, Cairo. Departed—Bee, St. Louis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Arrived—Mary Aiken, New Orleans; Victory, St. Johns; Huntsville and Pomona, Keokuk; Memphis, St. Louis; Gen. Hall, Cairo; Lake, Memphis; St. Johns, Keokuk; S. S. Morrill, New Orleans; Compania, Vicksburg. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, October 18—9 m. MONEY

Stringent at 7 @ cent currency to gold interest, and 1@2 % @ cent. for turning stock; closed rather easier at 1 @ for turning.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold heavy under free sales by foreign bankers and the Government purchase of bonds. The early sales touched 113¾, and closed at 113@113⅛. Loans at 7 @ cent. @ interim to 1-64 per day for one and 2 @ cent. for carrying. It is announced that the Treasury will not only a million to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS.

Heavy, lower and closed feeurth. The Treasury awards were $4,049,000, as from 110.06 to 110.47.

Coupons 1881	113½	113¾
5-20s, 1862	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1864	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1865	112½	112¾
10-40s	109	109¼
Currency 6s	120	120½

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy.

Missouri, 6s	97	Virginia, old	38
Louisiana, old	67	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	67	North Carolina, new	29
Virginia, new	67		

STOCKS.

Stocks having the middle of the day were heavy and active, and closed lower and closed firm with the market. Most of the decline was in Western stocks. Lake Shore and New York Central.

Canton	67	Rock Island	95
W. U. Telegraph	37½	Pittsburgh	97
Quicksilver	15½	St. Paul	33
Mariposa	11½	Preferred	57
Pacific Mail	30½	Wabash	39
Adams Express	65	Fort Wayne	96
Wells Fargo Express	52	Illinois Central	120
Amerity Express	49	Chicago and Alton	97
Erie	36	Preferred	98
Erie Preferred	57	Chicago and Rock Island	107
New York Central	95½	Ohio and Miss	30
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	91	Ohio and Miss. Preferred	57
Hudson	107	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87
Reading	97½	Cleveland and Toledo	97
Michigan Central	107	Indiana Central	50
Michigan Southern	93	Panama	135
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific	34
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific Bonds	85
Northwestern Pref'd	91		

Chestnut Market.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Cotton dull and prices drooping, low middling nominal. Flour dull but prices unchanged. Wheat dull but no sales reported. Corn in good demand and prices unchanged. Oats in good demand and prices unchanged. Rye dull but unchanged at 70@72c. Barley dull and prices unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Lard dull scarce and firm at 8@8½c. Sugar cured and dried Hams dull at 12@13c. Butter steady. Whisky unchanged. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Clover seed dull and prices lower at $6.50@6.75. Timothy seed in good demand at $2.50@2.60. Flaxseed quiet and prices unchanged at $2.30@2.35. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Rope dull and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions generally quiet and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Bacon fairly active at unchanged prices; sales 50 hhds. Lard quiet and firm at 10@10½c. Cotton dull and lower at 16½c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales 2,000 bushels at 90@95c. Corn dull and prices unchanged. Oats dull and prices unchanged. Rye dull and prices unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—Cotton dropping at 15½c. Receipts light; inside quotations 15½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $5.50@6.50. Corn dull and prices lower at 60@65c. Bran dull at 65c. Pork dull and prices nominal at $20@21. Bacon dull and prices nominal; shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12½c. Lard dull and prices nominal at 10@10½c. Whisky firm at 85c. Hay dull and prices nominal at $20@21. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Ties dull and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 18.—Cotton dropping at 15½c. Wheat dull and prices have declined 1c; white Wabash $1.05@1.06; amber Michigan $1.05@1.06; white Michigan $1.05@1.06; No. 2 red winter $1.05@1.06; No. 3 red winter